

Lancaster Intelligencer.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1883.

A Beautiful Confidence. The tax bill proposed by the Grange committee proposes to have all taxes collected by boards of control in cities and by the commissioners of counties. As at present there are no such boards of control in cities, doubtless the Grange committee proposes that the Legislature shall elect them; but their creation should have been provided for in the bill of the committee, which is moreover very crude in its propositions for the distribution of the proceeds of taxation. This is to be done by the cities and counties; a general fund is collected from which the officers of the cities and counties meet the requisitions made upon them by the officers of townships, boroughs, school districts, wards, cities and state. The idea is to meet every expense of public administration out of one fund. The amount required for county, city, borough, township, school and road purposes is to be fixed by the officers who require them, and they are to be collected by the counties and cities, and are to be paid out of the common fund on the requisition of those for whom they were raised.

The confiding character of the Grange committee who prepared this measure has been illustrated in their conviction that their fellow-citizens will all cheerfully report to the tax assessors all their taxable property. This beautiful trait of the committee is again demonstrated in their confidence that all the townships, boroughs, school districts, &c., will make no greater demands upon the county commissioners for their expenses when they are to be paid out of a general fund than they would if they had to pay them out of a fund raised from the pockets of their own peculiar people.

The brief acquaintance with human nature will tend to cast doubt upon this faith of the Grange committee. The people of the townships will be very likely to want the best kind of macadamized roads, and may even aspire to the Belgian blocks of the cities. The country school districts will want as fine school houses as any in the townships. Who shall say nay? Do they not pay their proportion of the taxes in the general fund, and should there not be an equal and exact distribution of that fund, and one that will enable every part of the county to be provided with as good things as any other part? Are the cities any better than the boroughs, or the boroughs than the townships? Of course, the cities have a greater population concentrated together than have the boroughs, and the boroughs greater than the townships. Consequently their needs are different, and the taxes they pay per square foot of ground are greater and would enable them to pay for their more expensive needs, if they were allowed to use them for themselves. The country districts should be more modest than to ask as much money to be expended upon them as the city districts require. But modesty is not a particular characteristic of most people. We fear that the experiment proposed by the Grange committee would show that the rural districts and the small towns would want all that the big towns get, even though they do not contribute so much to the general fund provided for the various expenses of the county.

The Ground Hog has seen his shadow. That settles it. Winter's backbone is stiff and strong. As a weather prophet "H. Exc." the Ground Hog can give points to old Probabilities, De Voe, Wiggins and all the other eminent inaccuracies who assume to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm.

The committee on constitutional reform at Harrisburg will report favorably the prohibitory amendment to the state constitution, with a proviso that "compensation shall be made out of the treasury to all persons owning real estate which has been occupied, licensed and license paid, for the manufacture and sale of liquors for five successive years previous to the adoption of this amendment, which may be reduced in value by reason of destruction of business by its adoption, the Legislature to provide for the manner in which such injury or reduced value shall be ascertained and paid."

WILLIS J. HOLMES, of Venango, chairman; William H. Vodge, of Philadelphia; John W. Morrison, of Allegheny; J. B. Niles, of Tioga; Frederick E. Stees, of Schuylkill; Andrew J. Colburn, of Somerset; Alex. F. Thompson, of Danbury; John T. Potts, of Chester; and S. Latouche, of Luzerne, have been appointed by the Republicans of the House at Harrisburg a committee to confer with their party friends in the Senate and devise an appropriation and other political measures which can be assured of the united Republican support in the Legislature. These signs of solid party work by the opposition ought to be notice to the Democrats that they must act with some singleness of purpose.

The return by the Lancaster county assessors of taxable property for 1883 exhibits a total real estate valuation of \$82,739,406. Manor township with \$4,471,106, and Rapho, with \$3,159,614, leading all other districts, and Washington borough away down at the foot of the list. Little over two millions of money at interest not secured by liens are reported, and scarcely any of this is returned from the city of Lancaster. The valuation of furniture and household effects is very considerable, many districts making no return whatever. Of money at interest, secured by judgment or mortgage, there is a considerable return, but nothing like the aggregate actual amount, the variations being largely due to the variety of assessors. For instance, \$644,327 is returned from the Second ward of Lancaster—three times as much as from all the rest of the city aggregated; Columbia borough returns only \$82,429.

Robbing a Church. St. Andrew's Episcopal church, at the corner of Prince and Thompson streets, New York, was entered by a burglar on Wednesday night, who had packed up a variety of plunder of one kind and another, when he was discovered by the sexton, whereupon, after bandishing a knife at the latter, he beat a retreat, leaving his booty behind. In the church all was confusion. The carpet in the centre aisle was ripped up, and the empty frames of eight valuable oil paintings hung on the wall. In the sacristy the paintings themselves were found rolled around a piece of stove pipe ready to be carried away. These were copies of Raphael's famous works, and valued at several thousand dollars—including the Infant Saviour, St. Barbara, The Ascension, The Transfiguration, The Last Sacrament, The Nativity, Madonna and Child, and St. Michael. The detectives think they have a clue to the burglary or burglars, for it is supposed the fellow seen by the sexton must have been a confederate.

ter, let loose amid Western opportunity. Hitherto in some of the Republican States of the West the election of Republican United States senators by the aid of Democratic votes has not been a brilliant success nor of signal advantage to the Democracy. It remains to be seen whether any profit to the party or the country is to result from beating Widouin with the stranger Sabiu.

ALL of the Democratic state senators who were present at the conference held in Senator Cox's room the other evening, including Senator Gordon and excepting Senator Kennedy, unite in a statement "that the said conference was held solely for the purpose of considering matters of legislation, and that the policy or acts of Governor Pattison were not referred to, criticised nor discussed, nor was any dissatisfaction with the same expressed thereat;" notwithstanding it was responsibly reported from Harrisburg to the contrary and that Senator Gordon was not there. The denial is to be accepted fully and in good faith. It is gratifying to be assured that at such a conference the acts and policy of the governor came in for no criticism nor dissatisfaction; though they might easily be referred to and discussed without giving any occasion for the sensational reports which have been telegraphed from Harrisburg of impending ruin to the Democracy of the state.

There are very few, if any, members of either House of the Legislature, it will be freely admitted, whose public services are rendered at greater expense to his private interests than Senator Eckley B. Cox. When he proposes, as he has successfully moved in the Senate, to hold sessions every day except Sunday, for the transaction of public business, his colleagues and the members of his party in the House can well afford to follow. Despite the ridiculous Mr. Cooper's ridicule, Mr. Cox's resolution for daily sessions has been agreed to by a vote of 39 to 5, and thus the Senate settles down to business. The Democratic majority of the House cannot too soon follow suit.

The Dikmont asylum is one of the institutions asking for liberal state aid. Its management is savagely assailed by a late inmate. The Legislature will do well to look into these charges before it votes Dikmont any more money.

There is the same complaint in Connecticut as in other states that members of the Legislatures are induced to neglect the public business by the readiness with which they can leave the capital and get home on free railroad passes. The dead head must go.

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SANE PEOPLE CONFINED.

MR. SEVIN'S STORY ABOUT DIXMONT. Charge that Over Sixty Persons are Improperly Held as Insane—Cruelty and Mismanagement. A special from Erie, Pa., says: "Dr. Julius Sevin, a prominent citizen of this city more than half a century and at one time Erie's leading physician, makes allegation of shocking cruelties upon the insane inmates of the state asylum at Dixmont. Dr. Sevin returned to Erie a few days ago, after sojourning eight years in the asylum as an insane patient. His dismissal on the ground of sanity was brought about by powerful local influence exerted in his favor, and he now states that for gross deception and the blackest treachery practiced he ought to have been restored to his home and friends nearly seven years ago."

"About eight years ago Dr. Sevin's mind gave way under a sad bereavement, and he was committed to Dixmont for treatment. He states that in less than eighteen months he regained his mental faculties and applied for his freedom, but that he was told to be satisfied where he was. All his letters addressed to his family in Erie never went beyond the asylum, and he says he was subjected to the most bitter indignities. All his appeals for restoration were unheeded, and months after months, year after year rolled on without a chance of escape, until some months ago, when the heart of a young attendant named George Hoelder, was touched by Dr. Sevin's pitiful condition, and he consented to mail the doctor's letters during the horrors of winter. The letters reached his friends here, who had begun to think his infirmity incurable, and the president judge, Hon. William H. Galbraith, interested himself in the matter. The result was that in a short time the doors of Dixmont were thrown open to Dr. Sevin. The old gentleman says one of his companions, a young German named Thum, of Pittsburgh, who had also received but was detained, was brutally kicked by a keeper. He fell insensible, and in falling inflicted a terrible gash in his head, which was fatal. The superintendent of the hospital, Dr. Reed, received a report that Thum had died from a fit of epilepsy."

"Dr. Sevin also declares that Mr. Constantine Menstiel, an accomplished scholar and as sane as any living man, was imprisoned in the asylum, and regularly pays for the husband's support in the asylum. He was sent to Dixmont a few years ago on petition of the wife. "Over sixty patients," says Dr. Sevin, "who are sane are confined in Dixmont to-day, with no hope of release. They are the victims of outrageous plots. What I have said is not half what I know."

"Dr. Reed is the superintendent of the state asylum, and Sevin says his infirmities prevent him from exercising proper supervision, and that he has to depend upon young doctors."

ANOTHER SCHOOL ROOM MURDER.

A Southern Woman Repays an Insult by a Stabbing—Fatal Blow. John Van Diver, a young man 25 years of age, was fatally injured at Talladega, Ala., by a school teacher, Bertha Van Diva. His brother had attended Miss Van Diva's school and was made to bring in wood. He complained of this to John, and the latter told him to insult the teacher when again ordered to do any errand. This unfortunate instruction was promptly carried out by the pupil who told the teacher that he had been ordered to do it. After school Miss Bertha told to John Van Diver and demanded an apology for the insult. John refused to do so, and was rebuffed by Miss Bertha. When Van Diver struck back, Bertha pulled from his overcoat pocket an open dirk and plunged it into Van Diver's left lung, then prying open his bowels. The murderer attempted to escape, but was arrested and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevails in Talladega, where, as made, as Van Diver cannot possibly live.

FEDERAL COLLEGE WRECKED.

A Wild Scene in Which All the Horses in the Precinct Took Part. While the funeral of Alexander Ritter was taking place in the city of Washington, the driver of one of the carriages stopped to put a strap in place that had become unfastened. The driver of the vehicle immediately in the rear failed to check his horses in time, and ran into the funeral procession, wrecking the horses attached to the latter, and causing a great deal of damage to the carriages and other vehicles were overturned, and the whole funeral procession retarded. The driver of the latter, who is a member of the funeral home, was severely injured, and many occupants of vehicles were thrown out.

Losses by Fire.

Five stores at Juniata, Nebraska, were burned on Wednesday. Loss, \$29,000. The wholesale shoe store of C. W. Thorn & Co. in Washington was damaged by fire Thursday to the extent of \$21,000. Lucy & Downs' fur hat factory at Danbury, Conn., was burned Thursday. Loss, \$25,000.

For a Protective Tariff.

A crowded mass meeting under the auspices of the New York association for the protection of American industry was held in Cooper institute last evening. Peter Cooper presided assisted by William E. Lodge. The list of vice presidents included a number of prominent business and professional men of that city. Addresses were made by Messrs. Cooper, Doeg, William M. Everts and Dexter A. Hawkins, after which resolutions were adopted supporting a protective tariff.

In a Sad Condition.

A Wilkesbarre preacher visiting a family named Leonard found a two year old girl on a bed; she was too weak to move, and by her side was a 23 year old brother, who had died the day before. In another apartment the mother was found in such an exhausted condition that she could not raise her head. The father had been buried a few days before. Over 1000 barrels of salt have already been shipped from Warsaw to Buffalo and hundreds of barrels to other points east of there.

Big Salt Production.

There is much excitement at Warsaw and Leroy, New York, over the large salt production developed in that region. A telegram from Rochester: "Hundreds of barrels are being made daily manufactured from two wells at Warsaw. Agents of Syracuse, Auburn and Canadian syndicates are being sent to make large purchases of land and sink wells. Over 1000 barrels of salt have already been shipped from Warsaw to Buffalo and hundreds of barrels to other points east of there."

Water for lemons was taken by the proprietor of an Evesham, Eng., restaurant from the sea. The latter had been closed because of its own contamination. The beverage was served to persons attending an adjacent regatta, and sixty-eight of these were attacked with typhoid fever, traced directly to the lemonade.

A Stray Dog.

A dory containing two men which had got astray from the Gloucester schooner Grace L. Fears was picked up last Monday off Cape Cod. The crew consisted of the men, Thomas Walsh, was dead, and the other, Albert Blackmore, was badly frozen.

A Russian Lynched.

A young ruffian, named Cobb, who shot and mortally wounded a sheriff a few days ago was taken from the jail at Winfield, Kansas, on Wednesday night and lynched by a masked mob.

Powder mill Blows Up.

One of the American powder company's mills at Acton, Mass., blew up yesterday, shaking dwellings for many miles around. No lives were lost.

A Western Blizzard.

Tuesday's blizzard in Minnesota has been followed by clear, cold weather. The temperature in that state and in Dakota is from 10 to 30 degrees below zero.

HAIR AT EVERY PLATE.

The First Annual Dinner of the Hair-Dealers' Association. "Bald-headed" butter stood before each at the first annual banquet of the New York Hair-Dealer's Association which took place at Pellegrini's in East Twelfth street, New York city, Tuesday night. Too late was it discovered that the steward wore a wig, otherwise the butter would have been served Pompadour. The dishes were bare; the only thing that had hair on it was the menu, which bristled with the prevailing styles in a figurative sense. Oysters were brought on "scalded," the soup was in "Thompson sauce," the corned beef "frizzed" and "banded" in the bill, the roast in "hair pins" and "a handline," the meringue on "invisible nets," the fromage "puffed," the fruit in "chignons." The hair of the president, John Dugall, was "a la Sad Sea Waves," and rose and fell in undulating waves from his massive brow to the base of his brain. He spoke of the growth of hair in his speech, and said that gray hairs were honorable, hairdry was a boon that beat the telephone. Paul de Spotte, whose insipid thoughts were concealed by a quarter of an inch of skull and a month after month, year after year, after the tenor, read what he announced to be letters and telegrams. Chester A. Arthur, he said, wrote that care and his chances in 1884 was thinning his locks. He wanted a headcovering. That was the end of responsibility and hope. The Chairman, dressed in the American styles introduced in her realm, where bangs and ear-locks are comparatively unknown. Mr. de Spotte proposed a toast to the press, which, he said, bore the same relations to the people that hair does to the dressers. He did not bid. Mr. William Dibley, hair-dresser to Mrs. A. T. Stewart, whose own hair was "a la Blondine," spoke of invisible hair; H. Guilmar, whose hair was "a la Brunette," spoke of Roman customs. Albert Phillips, with hair "a la Polar Bear," alluded to hair as the beacon light of the business. G. Burnout, dresser of Mrs. Langtry, wore his hair "a la Gebhardt," and told how to dress the hair for the honeymoon. There was dancing after the dinner.

PERSONAL.

JOHN GILBERT, the actor, whose wife was buried to death in the recent Milwaukee fire, is now said to be a raving maniac.

MME. MODRZEJEWSKA confesses that her real name is "Modrzejewska." She says for has simplified the word out of pity for the overworked American jaw.

REARD DUNSON, for forty years a resident of Danbury, Conn., a member of the Iowa Legislature, died yesterday morning, after a surgical operation.

MISS KATE CLAYTON, the actress, is still confined to her room, her condition being but slightly improved. She will not be able to resume her engagement for some time.

BLODE HERON, the actress, was married last night to Henry John Miller, late of the Union Square theatre company. They come to Philadelphia to day to visit the bridegroom's mother.

HON. OTTO S. WEEKS, Q. C., a member of the provincial cabinet for Gnyshorough, N. S., was arrested yesterday at the instigation of a crowd, for preventing the cruelty on the charge of brutally assaulting his wife.

MR. BARNEY McCLELLY and a member of his company, Mr. A. S. Phillips, had a quarrel on Saturday night at the Arch street theatre after the curtain fell. Blows were struck, and the former performer being a large, powerful man, the latter, who is a slight and feeble one, naturally got rather the worst of it.

REV. DR. HEBER NEWTON says he has been misrepresented by fragmentary reports of his sermons. He says: "The publication of the series in a few weeks will be a relief, as they will be presented to the public in a proper form. I do not mind, if they are presented to the bishop for trial, and severely think that there can be anything in that rumor, for the Protestant Episcopal church allows great latitude to its presbytery, and I do not think that I have transgressed the limit. The report that some of my parishioners had left the church in consequence of these sermons is untrue."

BURGLES AND AROUND MARKET.

They Try the Postoffice but Get Nothing. On Wednesday night thieves went to the wagonmaker shop of Frank Sehegelmilch at Watts street, and made an attempt to break in. They then went to the building used by the furnace company as an office, in which the Vesta postoffice is located. They effected an entrance and at once began work on the safe. They drilled the lock, but nothing was taken. It is believed that they were frightened off as nothing was taken.

On the same night the Marietta postoffice, which is in Central hall, was opened, the thieves breaking the lock from the door. All the valuables were locked in a safe, which was not broken, and as far as is known the thieves got nothing.

On Tuesday night a man attempted to get into the coach shop of Edward Rusling. He was seen by a neighbor named Heistand, who called to him believing him to be Mr. Rusling, when he fled.

St. John's festival. The festival and supper given by the Ladies Aid society of St. John's Free church in Roberts' hall was attended last evening to a very largely than on Wednesday evening. The net profits of the festival on Wednesday and Thursday evenings will be from \$175 to \$200. The ladies wish to extend their thanks to Hess & Finin for the loan of the extension dining tables used during the festival.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETING OF THE SCHOOL BOARD. Reports of Committees—City Superintendent's Report—Non-Resident Pupils—New School Building for Eastern Part of the City—The Visiting Committees.

A stated meeting of the board of directors of Lancaster school district was held in common council chamber last evening. The following named members were present: Messrs. Baker, Brosius, Brown, Byrne, Darmstetter, Eberman, Evans, Haas, Hartman, Herr, Johnson, Marshall, McComsey, Morton, Reimensnyder, Rhoads, Richards, Ringwalt, Sanson, Schwebel, Slaymaker, Snyder, A. J., Spurrer, Warfel, Zecher, Christian, Zecher, George W. Lovergood, president.

Mr. McComsey, from the superintendent committee, stated that the New street school building was not yet finished, the committee was not yet ready to report as to what may be needed to put it in running order, but would report at the March meeting of the board.

Mr. Evans, from the finance committee, presented the following bills, which were ordered to be paid: Slaughter & Son, labor, etc., \$3; J. P. Stormfeldt, labor, etc., \$57.96; Levi Powell repairing, \$23.50; H. Z. Rhoads, repairing clocks, etc., \$19.85; W. H. Lovergood, night school tuition, \$82.50; George H. Smith, kindling wood, \$1; George Ader man, tinware, \$6.65; James C. Gable, night school tuition, \$82.50; Geo. B. Schaum, repairing, 60 cents; Chas. H. Barr, books, etc., \$107.88; Buffalo Hardware company, furniture, \$458.48; Jacob Rothman, books, \$1.00.

Mr. Evans also reported that the \$10,000 loan recently authorized by the board had been fully taken—\$500 by Dr. Pixton and \$9,500 by D. P. Locher & Son.

Mr. Slaymaker, from the property committee, reported that the insurance company had paid \$45.30 the cost of repairing the damage done by fire to one of the West Chestnut street school houses. Also, that the committee had placed weather strips on the windows of several schools and patent door springs on the James street building. Also, that an offer had been received to lease the unoccupied Millberry street school building, but that the committee had declined to lease them, having no authority to do so. Also, that two of the rooms in the New street school building will be ready for school purposes by the end of the present month.

On motion the action of the committee was approved by the board.

Mr. Eberman, from the committee on furniture and apparatus, reported that they had purchased and were putting in place the necessary furniture in the New street building.

The monthly report of the city superintendent was presented and read as follows: Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 1, 1883. To the Board of School Directors: GENTLEMEN: Your city superintendent submits the following report of the public schools for the month of January: The whole number of pupils enrolled was—in the high school, 226; in the secondary, 1108; in the primary, 1930; total, 3,264.

The average attendance was—in the high school, 212; in the secondary, 999; in the primary, 1579; total, 2,791. The average percentage of attendance was 86. The attendance in the night schools was 112, with an average attendance of 81. The number of visits made by directors, as reported by the teachers, was 174, as follows: H. R. Breeman 8, J. W. Byrne 11, H. E. Slaymaker 26, C. Zecher 18, J. B. Warfel 24, L. Richards 29, Rev. C. H. McComsey 10, W. A. Morton 11, G. H. Lovergood 12, H. Z. Rhoads 1, C. F. Eberman 7, J. Z. Ringwalt 7, M. Brocius 7, Dr. J. Lovergood 2, F. W. Haas 4, A. Oblander 1.

The number of visits made by the city superintendent was 112. In order to obviate the delay and consequent difficulties in carrying out the rules requiring candidates for promotion to certain grades to pass a competitive examination, it has been suggested that such an examination be held in the latter part of February, so that the results may be reported to the board whenever a vacancy occurs.

The name of one pupil who is not a resident of this city has been reported to me. There are undoubtedly others, but it is often impossible for teachers to ascertain the fact, and when pupils present a note of absence, the teachers are obliged to be justified in admitting the pupil without any further inquiry into his right to attend the public schools of this city. It seems to me, therefore, that this is a proper subject for the visiting committees to investigate, as they are more likely to be acquainted with the residences of their respective sections than anyone else. It would also seem that some rule ought to be adopted establishing the rate of tuition in the different grades for such as wish to attend the public schools.

With the shifting of the population, the necessity to change the lines for the different schools is becoming imperative. The schools at the corner of South Mulberry and Vine streets are small, while those on West James are very large with no prospect of relief; for the probability of sending some over to New street is very small. The building now occupied by the German and English school on the corner of South Duke and German streets, must have a new roof and other repairs if it is to be occupied much longer. This expense can be avoided by properly distributing the pupils between South Duke and Mulberry streets, and by the erection of a contemplated new building on East Orange street.

It may not be uninteresting to compare the statistics of January '83 with those of the same month two years ago. Then the enrollment was 2,877, the average attendance 2,115, and the average percentage 74; now it is 3,264, 2,791 and 86 respectively, showing an increase in the enrollment of 387, in the average attendance of 663, and in the average percentage (which is the best evidence of regular attendance) of 11. Then the high schools reported an enrollment of 209 and an average attendance of 191; now they report 226 and 212; then the secondary schools reported an enrollment of 867 and an average attendance of 726; now they report 1,108 and 999. These figures prove not only that there has been a large increase, but an especially large increase in the higher grades, and as the high and secondary schools, thus demonstrating good work in the primary. The same evidence was furnished last summer when large classes were promoted to the high schools, and the teachers there spoke in the highest terms of praise of the attainments of those admitted.

The increase in the number of teachers has not kept pace with this increase in the number of pupils. Then the board employed, exclusive of Prof. Kevin's, 66; now there are 92. To meet the number of pupils to a teacher, the same number would require, at least, five additional teachers. The rules Sec. 64 fix the maximum number of attending pupils on the list of any primary school having but one teacher at 60. This rule has been violated in the school taught by Misses Shirk, Holbrook, Carter, Seneff, Clifton and L. Zug, who aggregate 168 pupils more than the maximum. These with such as will report when the new building is completed, will justify the board in organizing three new primary schools, if not at once, at least by the opening of next school term.

The board and the people have frequently expressed themselves as desiring especially to improve the schools of the lower grades. The most direct way to do this is to lessen the number of pupils given in charge of one teacher. Fifty pupils is as many as any—the most skillful and energetic teacher could take charge of. Whenever a teacher is taken into a school, both teacher and pupils suffer. The two evils under which the schools of the lower grades suffer are inexperienced teachers and too many pupils. So large a number of pupils in the primary schools in Lemon street, that it was found impracticable to give lessons in writing. No doubt some of these pupils thus missed their last opportunity of receiving instruction in this necessary branch of an education. It is in vain to look for better schools under such circumstances. Teachers lose all heart when called on to encounter such obstacles. Ambition is daunted and the schools must necessarily deteriorate and fall back into the old ruts. Nor is the case much better in the secondary schools. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Stany and Miss Ester should be required to take charge of 110 pupils, when the rule above quoted assigns 132 as the maximum for three teachers. The six secondary schools in the northern part of the city report 315 pupils, while the maximum according to the rule would assign only 254 to them, showing that there are now in those schools 51 pupils more than the maximum allowed by section 64 of the rules. The consequences of such a state of affairs cannot be set forth in the limited space allowed to this report, but exhaustion of the nervous energies of the teacher is sure to follow; and with it a poorer quality of instruction. Nor should it be forgotten that the teachers in the lower grade single secondary and in all grades of the single primary, receive lower salaries than those in the combined primary and secondary, and decreasing the compensation. An additional secondary school should, therefore, be opened at once in the new building.

Respectfully submitted, R. K. BURRILL.

Mr. Baker stated that he had given a permit to one non-resident pupil in the school. The superintendent said he had heard there were several in the lower grade schools, and he could find no rule of the board wherein the charge for tuition was fixed, except for high school pupils. If there was any rule relating to the matter he would like to know it, as he has doubts of the propriety of doing so. Mr. Hartman said there had been a general understanding years ago between the school board of the city and the board of Lancaster township, that when it was more convenient for pupils in either district to attend the schools in the other district, they should be privileged to do so without charge.

The subject was, on motion, referred to the superintendent committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board.

opening of next school term. The board and the people have frequently expressed themselves as desiring especially to improve the schools of the lower grades. The most direct way to do this is to lessen the number of pupils given in charge of one teacher. Fifty pupils is as many as any—the most skillful and energetic teacher could take charge of. Whenever a teacher is taken into a school, both teacher and pupils suffer. The two evils under which the schools of the lower grades suffer are inexperienced teachers and too many pupils. So large a number of pupils in the primary schools in Lemon street, that it was found impracticable to give lessons in writing. No doubt some of these pupils thus missed their last opportunity of receiving instruction in this necessary branch of an education. It is in vain to look for better schools under such circumstances. Teachers lose all heart when called on to encounter such obstacles. Ambition is daunted and the schools must necessarily deteriorate and fall back into the old ruts. Nor is the case much better in the secondary schools. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Stany and Miss Ester should be required to take charge of 110 pupils, when the rule above quoted assigns 132 as the maximum for three teachers. The six secondary schools in the northern part of the city report 315 pupils, while the maximum according to the rule would assign only 254 to them, showing that there are now in those schools 51 pupils more than the maximum allowed by section 64 of the rules. The consequences of such a state of affairs cannot be set forth in the limited space allowed to this report, but exhaustion of the nervous energies of the teacher is sure to follow; and with it a poorer quality of instruction. Nor should it be forgotten that the teachers in the lower grade single secondary and in all grades of the single primary, receive lower salaries than those in the combined primary and secondary, and decreasing the compensation. An additional secondary school should, therefore, be opened at once in the new building.

Respectfully submitted, R. K. BURRILL.

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The subject was, on motion, referred to the superintendent committee with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Hartman stated that at the September meeting of the board a resolution was adopted authorizing the committee on buildings and grounds to procure a site for the erection of a four room school house in the eastern section of the city. At an adjourned meeting, held September 21st, the committee was directed to purchase at once a site for a four room school house in the northern part of the city. The committee had acted on the last named order and purchased a lot and erected a building on New street. Before final action was taken in the other matter the committee was directed to purchase at once a site for a four room school house in the northern part of the city. The committee had acted on the last named order and purchased a lot and erected a building on New street. Before final action was taken in the other matter the committee was directed to purchase at once a site for a four room school house in the northern part of the city.

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